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Dusiness Konces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK. Buy always "A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED," says an old provert, but the best friend in a rainatorm is an ease Smith Umbrells.

DANDRUFF is often caused by the heat of the DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. "Crims, cash in advance.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The works of Booker & Co., near Cardiff, England, have been closed; they employed 1,500 mem. === The East Indian Government is disposed to resist the Burmese claim to the Karennee Territory, —— A large meeting to advo-pate tenants' interests has been held in Limerick.

DOMESTIC .- Latest advices from Saratoga indicate the nomination of Mr. Cornell for Governor; Vice-President Wheeler is probably to be permapent chairman of the Convention; the platform will emphatically approve of the attitude of the the Republicans. - Twenty-five hundred men are on strike in the Cumberland region. === The Association of Science has elected Lewis H. Mergan, president, and C. V. Riley, secretary, for the coming year, and agreed on Boston as the next place of meeting. ----- The trial of the murderers of the Chisolms is to begin te-day.

CHY AND SUBURBAN,-General Smith seut a notice to Commissioner Morrison yesterday, demanding that he vacate his office. === The Police Board omitted the amount due Commissioner tioned as the candidates of this fusion. Sec-Wheeler for August salary from the pay-rolls approved yesterday. === An excursion party at Sheepshead Bay was arrested for riot. - Testimony in the O'Hara will contest was taken at Brooklyn. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.22 cents.

Stocks generally dull but higher, closing strong. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and partly cloudy weather and slightly lower temperatures, with chances of rain late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 93°; lowest, 68°; average, 7712°.

Senator Thurman is suspected of an inclina-Democratic catastrophe in Ohio. He will have ve out of the State permanently to do it.

A philosophical New-London correspondent sets forth in another column his melanchoix Summer hotel experience in the heterogeneous society of one pretty girl, a good many old fluffers, and a few females, and then retires to a safe distance and waits for the New-York mail to arrive to-day.

Brooklyn has several cases of sickness from Impure milk, and the wonder is that New-York does not have scores of them each day. That mysterious composition sold for milk in this city daily was never more untit for consumption than it is at present. There are undoubtedly some milkmen who serve pure and wholesome milk, but there are a good many more who do not. Anything worse than the stuff which is on sale in the small groceries it would almost tax human ingepuity to concect.

The Southern "Moonshiners" have been encouraged to turn bulldozers by what the Demperats call their extra session triumph. They are whipping witnesses who testify against them, driving them away from their homes, and are opposing the officers of the Government with armed force. The officers complain that nothing but the lack of an appropriation for the Marshals prevents them from abolishing the whote business of illient distilling. Herein lies the nobleness of that Democratic

There was some disappointment among the Saratoga scientists yesterday at the inability of Professor Peirce on account of temporary illness to give his promised paper on the Cooling of the Earth. The various departments of the Association were busily engaged, however, and several valuable papers and discussions marked the day's proceedings. Among these may be particularly noted the warning voice of Professor Schaeffer on the Exhaustion of the Pennsylvania Coal Mines, and the new light thrown by Professor Morley on the composition of the atmosphere, and the relation between its temperature and the supply of oxygen. The Association also elected officers for the ensuing year, and fixed upon Boston as the point for its next meeting.

TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 50, which is issued this morning, is entitled "Fossil Study." Its leading feature is the admirable address recently delivered at Saratoga by Professor O. C. Marsh, the retiring president of the Amercan Association for the Advancement of Science. This paper, as reprinted in full, is a complete and comprehensive history of Fossii Study from the dawn of scientific investigation to the full glare of modern research. In connection with this historical treatise are presented Mr. S. W. Ford's seven papers on "Life in the Silurian Age," which have been appearing in THE TRIBUNE from week to week. These remarkable essays are a monograph of

Species. The remaining pages of the EXTRA are filled out with abstracts of two important papers read at Saratoga, and with miscellaneous scientific intelligence, including an account of Mr. Edison's new telephone. THE EXTRA is issued with a view to the promotion of popular science. Price, 10 cents, with the usual discount to the trade.

Mrs. Dixon rises to the vindication of her husband's memory from the slanders of his marderers in a statement which is impressive with the shadow of an awful grief. Her recital of the manner of his death and of the events which led to it will settle forever all question of the character of the quarrel which ended so foully. He was murdered because he opposed the Democratic party, and for no other reason. She makes a startling addition to the overwhelming mass of proof already accumulated when she shows that four days before the crime was committed the Democratic Convention charged formally that Dixon had threatened to assassinate Barksdale, the man who subsequently murdered When Dixon read this charge, he said: "That means murder; I am to be assassi-"nated; this is another way to prepare the "public mind for it." His prompt denial of the charge against him had no effect. The murder was decreed, and it came precisely as the victim prophesied. But the public mind refused to be prepared. It will accept rather the statement of this sadly afflicted woman, which she so solemnly declares to be "honest "and true, sacred to the memory of my mur-"dered husband." California will lead off to-morrow with the

first important election of the year. An unusually long ticket is to be voted for, comprising, beside Congressmen, full State, legislative and municipal officers, a Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court and six Associate Justices, and three Railroad Commissioners. While there are five parties in the contest, the struggle is really between the Republicans and three factions of the Democratic party. Two of these factions have the same candidate for Governor, while the third, which is Kearney's party, has a separate State ticket, but the regular Democratic judicial ticket. In this division of the opposition the Republicans base their hope of victory. They are confident of electing their candidate for Governor and at least three of the four Congressmen. It is impossible to judge at this distance what effect the De Young-Kalloch quarrel will have upon the vote in San Francisco, but if it shall result in placing the city in control of the Republicans it will be an unexpected piece of good fortune. We give in another column the tickets of all parties, together with full information about the principies represented by each.

¿Our dispatches from Saratoga indicate that Mr. Cornell's nomination for Governor on Wednesday is extremely probable. His friends are so sauguine that they claim his nomina-President, and claim the credit of resumption for tion on the first ballot, and perhaps by acclamation. Unprejudiced observers concede him 240 votes, or 13 more than a majority. It is claimed that he is the second choice of many delegates, and that so soon as other candidates are dropped votes will begin to go over to him. The anti-Cornell men admit that he can only be defeated by a general fusion of all the opposing elements immedistely after the first ballot. Two men are menretary Evarts and Sherman S. Rogers, Mr. Evarts's name is thought to be used entirely without his authority. None of the principal anti-Cornell leaders are on the ground yet, and no general plan of action has been formed. There is a marked absence of all bitterness between the various elements, and the general desire is to make that nomination which shall be most certain of giving the party victory. Whichever one of the prominent men now named gets the nomination, it is perfectly clear that he will receive the hearty support of his present rivals. There is less its views on finance. said in our dispatches about the platform than we could wish. We are glad, however, to find that it will contain an emphatic approval of the President's course during the late session, as well as a hearty recognition of the great work of the Treasury in the resumption of specie payments and revival of prosperity. We hope there will be also some distinct utterance on the genuine railroad grievances of the people of New-York. There is a general recognition of the extreme importance of the election with reference to next year's Presidential contest. The Convention will embrace as large a number of distinguished men of the State as any one for many years past, and their deliberations will be closely watched by voters.

> GREENBACK THEORY RUN TO SEED. It is now twelve years since that body of financial doctrine known as Greenbackism found a sufficient number of advocates to unite and organize into a political force of sufficient consequence to make a serious assault upon the public credit. Mr. Pendleton had the honor of being its first conspicuous apostle, and it first assumed the dignity of an 'Issue" in the Ohio State canvass of 1867. The fundamental principles of the scheme, if a scheme with no principle and no bottom in reason or experience can be said to have any fundamental principles, were officially adopted by the Democratic Convention held ,the next year, and were declared to be cardinal articles of the faith of the National Democratic party. No arithmetic can estimate the direct pecuniary loss which this delusion has entailed upon the country, by hindering and delaying a return to rational methods in finance. For years it was a constant menace to the credit of the country, weakening every promise of the Government, making the process of conversion more tedious and expensive, and the struggle for the restoration of a currency with a legitimate value basis more laborious and trying. Fortunately the worst is over. The smooth sophistries which captivated the unthinking have lost their power for evil. Every dollar in practical use is worth a bundred cents, and the country's credit is more stable that it has been at any time during our history as a Nation. It looks like a complete victory for honesty and intelligence-a victory won by the enlightened teachings of the press, the uncompromising firmness of the Government and the genuine virtue of the great mass of the people.

Of course we can never contemplate this triumph of honesty and honor without gratitude toward the men whose faith and firmness in Congress and elsewhere secured it, nor without some resentment against the party, and especially the leaders of the party, who strove through all these years, and who, though baffled, are striving still, to plunge the country into ruin and disgrace. But the time has come when we can view the performances of such a body as the Greenback Convention in Utica last week with more commiseration than fossil study during a single geological period, langer. The ravings of these moral inebri-

of orderly constitution, and yet it may be instructive to inquire how these ravings can be logically connected with any system of financiering, and especially with a system which in its distinctive features has received the sanction of one of the great political parties of unless special laws are passed to restrict the country. The deliverance at Utica, which was uttered amid the most rotous enthusiasm, was a blasphemous indorsement of Denis Kearney. Now Mr. Kearney has never considered his mission that of a financial evangelist. It is mainly a new social gospet which the first social g he feels moved to preach. When he cries woe to the bloated bondholder, it is not because the holder bought his bonds with greenbacks and drew interest in coin, but because he was so sinful as to possess any kind of money whatever when his neighbor had less of it Mr. Kearney has consecrated himself to hastening the time when everybody can eat his cake and have it-when the thriftless and shiftless shall share the gains of the forward-looking and selfdenying who earn and save. It appears to Mr. Kearney easier and more practical to spoil the rich man of his goods than to make accumulations of his own by the slow processes of industry and prudence. But he observes that this confiscation would be opposed under the present constitution of things, and he therefore demands a reorganization of society, in which Government, instead of obstructing his ambition, will aid him in efforts to level things down by an even divide all around. In short, he dreams that by some incantation "Government" can be metamorphosed into an undiscriminating Providence which will insure a life of luxury to every citizen, and relieve him from the trouble of helping himself. And just here is where Mr. Kearney's social

system and the Greenback system of finance are in such close sympathy. Indeed they spring from the same root and are only different developments of the same fundamental felly. All these theorists hold that a nation can legislate successfully against the recognized facts of human experience and the best aspirations of human nature, They believe that an act of Congress can nallify the moral and physical constitution of the universe, and abolish pain, poverty and injustice. Therefore, as it always seems casier to make a man healthy by giving him a dose of condurango than by advising him to go through a tedious course of exercise and diet, these people are always urging Government to "do something" for some special class, instead of counselling them to make use of the means suggested by reason and experience. It is one and the same principle which stimulates wild special enactments for the "debtor class," or the "poor man," or the "laborer." The Greenback party. which demands that the Government shall pay everybody's debts by making a piece of peper worth a dollar, passes fluently into the advocacy of lending everybody all the money he thinks he wants without interest. Of course such a party soon spreads its effort beyond the horizon of pure finance, becomes the Greenback-Labor party, which holds that Government should give every man a trade and tools, and furnish him with a farm, and insure him steady work on "needed 'public improvements," and pay him remonerative wages, and limit his hours of labor. This is only a portion of what the Utica statesmen aim to accomplish, but this is enough to make it a logical necessity that they should glorify the "Heaven-"inspired mission" of Kearney. Perhaps the originators of the plan to pay the National debt with promises and to issue paper money in volumes to "suit the de-"mands of trade" did not clearly foresee that they were planting the seed which would vield an abundant fruitage of communism of the most repulsive type. But any Greenback Convention nowadays which should fail to drop a word of tender sympathy for Kearney and his kind would surprise the world by this display of the weakness and immaturity of how, usually accomplish their honorable

TROTTING PARK PREMIUMS.

The State of Illinois has bad, for a third of a century, a law declaring that any promissory note given for money staked or won upon any game shall be void. Nearly all the States have similar laws, varying somewhat in language, but identical in purpose and principle. Of course, the question has long ago arisen whether a horse-race is a game, within such a law, so that a note given for money bet upon a race is to be considered invalid Upon this question courts have differed; but the majority of judges have said that although a race may not be a "game" in some popular uses of the word, yet it ought to pe considered as condemned by the law in ques-

Taking it for granted that this would be held law in Illinois, Mr. Conlin refused to pay a note given by him for a trotting park premium. The facts were, that gentlemen in La Salle County, interested in improving the breed of horses, formed the Earlville Park Association, to maintain a trotting course. The Association offered a purse of \$600, divided into four parts, one for each of the first four of the horses which should run. A rule of the Association required that every person entering a horse should pay an entrance fee of 10 per cent. Conlin entered a horse, and allowed to give a note for the \$60. His horse did not even come out fourth; and he then refused to pay the note, upon the high moral ground that the whole arrangement was substantially betting upon a horse race. The Supreme Court has now, however, decided that the offering of a premium for the swiftest horse, of a reward for the finest animal, of a prize for the handsomest baby or best story which shall be brought forward by various competitors, is not betting. The Associations which make these offers do not do so for the purpose of winning if the competitors lose, but to encourage improvement. In any event of the race the Association pays the premium; and it is paid as a reward for high speed. Nor is it betting for the Association to take an entrance fee. This is not staked upon the result of the trot; it is paid absolutely at the outset, and whether the horse loses or wins makes no difference. In other words, the competitors pay the entrance fees for the privilege of competing; the Association pays a reward for running; the two transactions are wholly independent. Conlin was, therefore, sentenced to pay his note and costs.

A good law question generally has its obverse and reverse sides. The reverse side of this question was presented in Indiana. In this instance the Trotting Park Association failed to pay the premium to the owner of the winning horse, according to promise. Probably the real reason was want of funds; but when the winner sued for the premium the lawyers objected that the club could not be made to pay, for ates or revolutionary maniacs will cer- it was money bet upon a race. But

view applies to entrance fees and premiums at agricultural fairs, cattle and dog shows, pedestrian matches and the great variety of similar entertainments; they are not, according to these decisions, obnoxious to law,

THE APPROACH OF AUTUMN. The air was full of Summer yesterday, when the reign of Autumn began. A few leagues to the northward, brown leaves are fluttering to the ground, the swamp maples are all affame, and every landscape shows a hundred obtrusive evidences that the ripened year is hastening to its rest. Hereabout, on the contrary the woods and fields are all green with insty life and growth. The lawns in the Park never looked fresher in June, and one would hardly be surprised to see the bloom of lilac and viburnum instead of altheas, and snowy panicles of hydrangea and the orange-colored trumpets of the biguonia. Last September found the fields burned brown and the foliage of the trees dry and shrivelled, and all the early Autumn was choked with drought and dust. The exceptional and almost vernal freshness of the year now past its prime is due to the generous rains which made the August just left behind a memorable month in the weather records of recent years. One can hardly recall a time when the earth in mature Summer was blessed with so liberal a saturation, and when in early September there was no excuse for vegetation to take a rest from growing except that the work of the year had been rounded and ripened into completeness.

But no doubt the Almanae is right. September has come, and all the world is packing up for the return to town, just before the kindling color in the woods and the dreamy haze upon the hills transfigure every landscape, and just before the frosty vigor in the air gives a thrill to the blood and an awakening to every sense, so that the whole man is tuned up to enjoy intensely, and with all his faculties, this season of surpassing loveliness. Of course, if one lives in the city he must come home some time. The children must go to school and the Fall trade must be looked after. The year cannot be all vacation, and the courts and schools and churches and theatres must begin their orderly ongoings sooner or later. Alto gether the 1st of September may be the most appropriate day in the calendar for sun-browned pidges and teachers and preachers up their work where they had laid it down. But there are people who return to the city at this season simply because they are bid to do so by fashion; and it may be worth while to remind these that fashion never promulgated : more senseless decree. Swinging in a hammock is only life by courtesy. Passive existence may be more endurable in the country than in the city during the season of midsummer languer. But life in the country, life actual and hearty, when living itself is a luxury, only comes with the crisp and stimulating breath of an Autumn morning.

Fortunate they who have yet some vacation days in reserve. The Summer is past, but the choice season of all the year for an escape to the country and for gathering treasures of health and courage and hope is yet to come.

An undergraduate of Harvard University is, it appears, serving during his vacation as a waiter in a White Mountain hotel at \$20 a month. One, of the best things told of him is that he declines to receive gratuities, feeling that when a gentleman turns servant " he must draw the line somewhere." This student-waiter is literally working his way through college, and is willing to do anything honorable to get money enough to meet his expenses. He has earned something by coaching the other boys; and before he entered college, he kept school. One cannot help admiring such pluck as this; but it is not uncommon. Everybody who has been in college has known similar instances, and been acquainted with students who worked at their trades in the intervals of study. The institutions conducted upon the manual labor principle were designed to make this dependence upon personal resources surer in results and easier in practice; but, for various reasons, they have never been successful. Still, plucky lads, determined to get through college some purpose; and a great many self-denying, ciona students will be found in the classes which presently will resume their studies. They are excellent examples to the wealthy sendent who has nothing to do but werk at his books, and who does not do that very gloriously. We are sorry that the Marvard youth could no find something better than waiting at table to do: but no doubt he does his waiting well, which is much more than can be said of a great many professional waiters.

The emigration from England to the United States which THE TRIBUNE warned its readers might be expected this Fall, has already begun. Our latest advices state that a large body of farmers are assembled in Manchester ready to start. They are not entirely penniless, having capitals of \$2,000 to \$3,000. Their intention is to colonize, if possible, together, and, as they are from Yorkshire, there is little doubt that they will keep up English habits, prejudices and dialect for a generation or two. Iron. a scientific English journal, states that the whole mining population are turning their eyes to America and Australia. Mr. Bryson, president of the Northumberland Miners' Association, urged all the unemployed laborers to give up the struggle at once and forever in Old England, and to emi grate. Three hundred men of the Bradford Iron and Machine Works are on their way now to Philadelphin, where employment is promised them. A cutlery firm in Sheffield with all of its capital and full staff of workmen is moving bodily to this country. Iron induiges in a wooful lamentation over the signs of a general movement, stating that "it is the best and most trustworthy workmen who have bived off first." It is to be hoped that this influx of capital and labor will "hive" on the open spaces of this country and go to work promptly, and not settle down idly into the large cities. We have as much as we can do now to control our own unemployed laborers, skilled or unskilled, during the Winter without the addition of the truculent British work

The public schools had rather a warm day for their Fall reopening yesterday, but probably there was not much study, the session being spent in ar ranging classes and getting everything into work ing order. Teachers and pupils may be supposed to have come back equally resuscitated, while a good many parents, to whom vacation has been a source of increased anxiety and trouble, will not be sorry to have their little ones, for some hours each day, under public supervision. There is, we believe at least a considerable minority who favor the abo lition of vacation altogether, and so far as the children are concerned there is no absurdity in this. It is the teacher who most needs recreation and rest; and this it is to be hoped both the school-master and school-mistresses have found this Summer; so that they return to their tasks lighter-hearted, clearer-headed, and by no means heavier-handed.

A discussion in the English House of Commons occasioned by the story that Sir Garnet Welseley had offered a reward for Cetywayo's head, was particularly good specimen of the British method of Parliamentary debate. Mr. Anderson asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether or not there was any foundation for the statement. Sir Michael Hicks Beach denied that the statement was contained in any communication which he had received from South Africa. Then Mr. Anderson wanted to know what the views of the Government were about the offering of a reward for the head aforesaid. But the Secretary for the Colonies gave him no satisfaction, All he would say was that the presence of Cetywayo and have a direct bearing on the great scien- ates or revolutionary maniacs will certific controversy relating to the Origin of tainly have little influence upon any mind the court decided against them. The same in Zululand was highly undesirable, but still he November 28 as the date for the marriage of King Al

did not deny the story of the reward for the head. Sir P. O'Brien justly remarked that the question was a simple one, and deserved an answer; but the answer did not come. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would only say that the Government had no information on the subject, and that personally he did not believe the statement. Then the debate dwindled into a discussion of the question whether the Emperor Maximilian had offered, in Mexico, a price for the head of Juarez; and this rather ghastly historic doubt gave rise to "much laughter." So the debate ended, leaving an im pression, it must be confessed, that the statement was true in spite of the disbelief of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Poor Sir P. O'Brien, who wanted to know why the Government had not telegraphed to the Cape on the subject, and who was informed that it was because there was no telegraph to the Cape, got rather the worst of the matter.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Maine is "bent" for Davis this time. Mississippi taught the South two lessons-how to repudiate debts and votes.

The splendid fight the Maine Republicans are making is a convincing proof of the unity and vitality of the party.

If Mississippi tactics were in vogue at the North, Governor Robinson's friends would make short work of John Kelly. The interest manifested in the Saratoga Conven-

tion gives promise of a stirring cauvass and an old-time Republican victory. They have some good judges of a mortgage in the

Georgia Legislature. A majority of the members of that body say they expect to see Tilden renomi-The story of that million-dollar railroad profit is

working. The rumer comes from the Summer resorts where the politicians are gathered that Tilden When the Democrats contemplate the solid front

that the Republican party everywhere presents, they can't think of that extra sessior without some harsh words coming up in their throats. Life is sweet even in Yazoo County. Eleven citi

zens publish a statement in The Yazoo Herald, say-

ing that they shall no longer act with the Inde pendents, but cooperate with the Democratic party. The Democratic Committee calculated rightly. The shooting of Dixon was sure to make things sould in Yazoo, Speaker Randall lets it be known that he considers the assassination of Dixon by Barksdale as

one of the wost fatal blunders of which the Demoeratic party has been guilty, and that the Republicans are sure of good majorities in Maine and Ohio. As a natural consequence, the Speaker is troubled with more depression than he can conceal. The Iowa Republicans opened their canvass last

Saturday with a speech from the Hon. James F. Wilson, at Fairfield. He gave a stirring address, touching upon all the leading issues of the day. There is no doubt of the verdict of Iowa; neverthe less, the Republicans propose to make a vig-canvass and roll up an old-fashioned majority. The Hon. Casey Young, of Tennessee, looks for a

hot campaign next year between Tilden and Sherman as the standard-bearers of their respective parties. He frankly says that "Sherman is considerable of a man. He occupies a medium position and will be supported by the entire Conservative element." Mr. Young, it seems, takes no size. In the hes his party papers at Secretary of the Treasury. rs are circulating about the

The Democrats of Wisconsin are out with a lantern looking for a rich man to run for Governor. They had in slate all arranged, headed by Alexander Mitchell, who it was thought would spend a goodsized keg of money in the campaign. He has positively refused, however, to allow his name to be used, and so has rudely upset all the calculations of the politicians, and put them to their wits' end for a candidate. If elevated railroads had reached the West, some of the beaten candidates of past years might replenish their kegs and try again.

When Ewing has a Greenback audience before him he amburdens his conscience without reserve. On Saturday he addressed the Nationals at Batavia, and while urging them to give him their votes he said: "In accepting the nomination I have not and do not surrender any opinions I have heretofore adve ated or entertained. The Democratic platform declares for the unlimited coinage of silver, and for the substitution of legal-tender notes for bank-notes.
These are the first steps, the entering wedges in the cause, and I do most sincerely advocate these propositions." That, no doubt, was an honest expression of his views. But the hard-money Democrats of Ohio may think twice before they conclude to aid the Greenbackers in driving their wedges.

The St. Louis Times-Journal is trying to start a Hendricks boom. It prints a long, double-leaded article, showing how he was cheated out of the nomination at the St. Louis Convention by Tilden's tions for the Presidential office. Its references to Tilden are decidedly refreshing. He is catled cold and unscrupalous schemer," who " acquired a vast fortune by tricks and arts of the most questionable character." The Convention of 1876 was deliberately purchased by him and thus stolen away from Hendricks, the real choice of the Democrats. The Times-Journal gloats over Tilden's failure to reach the White House in this way : "The iniquity failed. The money was spent in vain; for that mysterious providence that so often steps between sin and its accomplishment thwarted the gram Fagm of Gramercy Fark. It is a homely proverb which says of suddenly lost fortunes, that what is gained over the devil's back is lost under his beliy." The Western Democratic press has his belly. The Western Democratic press has doubtless a strong aversion to the "Fagin of Gramercy Park," at the attempt to shake him from his hold on the party and substitute Hen-dricks will prove a ludicrous failure.

PERSONAL.

Professor Alexander Agassiz starts for

Mr. John Welsh, who is looking extremely well after his voyage, has gone to his country-sent near Old Sejourner Truth says she has more

those who are not civilized. The late William S. O'Brien left an estate of \$9,000,000. Each of his nicees, nephews and sisters will receive \$300,000; his brother gets \$275,000.

The late Dr. Long was named after William Crawford, once Secretary of State, and Minister to France. Dr. Long married Miss Caroline Swain, niece f Governor David Swain, of North Carolina. Dr. Long was outposed to soccession, yet when his State went out of the Union he went with it.

Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar, has issued a proclamation to her subjects commanding them to send their children to school, saying that it makes her glad to see her subjects wise. She adds: "And so e all of you diligent, for although you do not now know the sweetness of knowledge and wisdom, you will discover it when they become yours."

Mr. Ko-Kun-Hua, the new Chinese Professor at Harvard, is a slender, richly-dressed man of jorty. He is now established at Cambridge with his wife and six cuildren. He is engaged to teach Mandarin Chinese for three years at \$200 a month. It will be taught simply for commercial purposes to those young business men intending to go to the East.

The X Club is a society of nine distinguished Britons-Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Sir Joseph Hooker, Professors Tyndall, Frankland, Busk Huxley and Hurst, and Mr. William Spottiswoode. The Huxley and Hurst, and Mr. Within Spottawood. In invitations to the club meetings are very odd, displaying merely the letter X linked to the date of meeting, thus: "X=0." Sometimes—but rarely—the wives of the members are permitted to grace the feast, and then the card reads: "XxYVS=0." Professor Hux-ley and Mr. Spottiswoods are reported to be the life and sonl of these bliarious meetings, the only member who approaches them in vivacity being Mr. Herbert Spen-

When Mr. Moody laid the corner-stone of his proposed school for girls at Northfield the other day, he placed in the copper box some fine, soft specimens of flax and wool, carded and spun in 1820 by his mother, who sat near him, white-haired and happy. Among the other things contributed to the box was a volume of his sermons, presented "by Ambrose Moody." "No. no," cried Mr. Moody, blushing and reaching for the book. but it vanished in the box, and be cast a reproachful look at his tall nephew, who stood langhing beside alm. The trowel which Mr. Moody used was one, which he said with some emotion had long been employed by his father, a stone-mason, in earning his bread and that of his children.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- A dispatch from La Granja to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is stated, in well-informed circles, that a council, under

phonso and the Archduchers Marle Christine. It is he leved that a commission, composed of Spaulsh Senator and Deputies, will go to Vienea to excert the bride to Spain, by the way of Trieste and Barcelona. The vessel conveying her to Barcelona will be escorted by four fron-clads."

PARIS, Sept. 1 .- The Austrian Archduchess Marie has left Paris on her return to Vienna CIVITA VECCHIA, Sept. 1 .- General Gari-

balds has started for Caprers. He is still troubled with arthritte paine. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- Mr. John Henry Puleston, M. P. for Devonport, who was to have sailed, for the

United States on the steamer Ohio, did not leave on that vessel, having been unable to obtain a berth. BERLIN, Sept. 1 .- It is rumored that the Emp-ror William will start for Koenigsberg to-morrow to witness the military manouvres. On his way there, it is said, he will have an interview with the Emperor of Russia.

GENERAL NOTES.

The statement in the letter from Albany in yesterday's TRIBUNE concerning peculations in the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company was in error in one important particular-it referred to the Knicker booker Fire Insurance Company, and not to the Knick-arbooker Life, as a careful reasing of the letter itself would readily show.

A pulpit telephone has been put into a church at North Dana, Mass., so as to connect with the sick room of a lady who has been an invalid for twenty. dive years. The first message to her from the pulpit was 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." A lecture on the telephone is to be given to defray the expense of putting in the fustrument.

The announcement made by the managers of the Oneida Community has been followed promptly by the abandonment of the system of "complex marrives" on the part of the Society at Wallingford, Conn. The "family" there has been reduced to about twenty members, and these must now take their choice of marriage or celibacy, and it is thought that those who are most faithfully attached to the doctrines of the Com-munity will prefer the latter. It is significantly stated that the women of the Community are unanimous in their expression of approval of the new arrangements.

A public well enough disposed to be chariable, when charity is needed, would really like to know whether Memphis desires assistance or not. The Memphis Aralanche says in substance that after the donations of last year, amounting to nearly three-quarters of a milhon of dollars, and considering that the pestilence this year may be fairly attributed to Mem phian lack of cleaniness, begging is resorted to with an illigrace. "If it must be resorted to, try Tennessee first," says The Avalanche. It is a great State, with over a militon of inhabitants. They should be appealed to first, especially as "it is the persistent neglect of its own citizens that has made a pest-house of Memphis." "Are we to be looked upon," says this newspaper, "in the light of perpetual pagpers !"

Anent the claims of foreigners upon Westminster Abbey, The Saturday Review ettes the case of General Paoli as being most nearly in point to that of the Prince Imperial. His body was buried in the old cometery at St. Paperus, and sixty years after his death his bones were removed to Corsica, but Dr. Johnson and "the club" had taken care that he should not be for gotten in England, and Flaxman's bust had been placed n the south airle of the choir of Westminister, where it still remains. Paoli was neither king nor emperor, but he was President of the Republic of his native island. The Prince of the Bonaparte family is buried at Chiselhurst in a Roman Catholic semetery, as Paoli was buried at St. Paneras, and his body may be removed to his native lund, as that of Paoli was; but if a monument be erected to him, as to Paoli, in Westminster Abbey, the front of listory will be strikngly illustrated. Bad Paoli continued for a little while longer Governor of Corsica, the first Bonaparte could not have been born a Frenchman, even in name. The great grandfather of the deceased prince was actually, in a sense, the subject of Paoft; and yether the lapse of a century from the birth of Louis Bonaparte, after wards King of Rolland, the best precedent for the crection of a monument to the grandson is found in the case of a gen-eral who, had no succeeded, would have prevented all connection between the destines of France and of

The big Krupp gun, a breech-loader made of steel, was tested a forinight ago. The charge of powder was 440 pounds, and the weight of the shot 1,712 pounds. The velocity attained was 1,650 feet per second if the muzzle. In each of the three rounds the weight of the powder-charge was 440 pounds. The shot in the second round weighed nearly 1,709 pounds; the velocity was 1.644 feet. In the third round the shot weighed 1,707 pounds; velocity 1,645 feet. The first and second rounds were trial shots, for the purpose of obtaining the range. The target was distant 2,735 yards. The first shot went over the target, the second fell short of it, but the third made a good hit. The great gun-maker contends that the real measure of the power of a gun is the beight to which it would be raised by the power which is imparted to the projectile when fired. Krupp, with his great breech-loader, gives to a projectile of 777 kilo grammes a velocity of 502 metres per second. This ree would lift more than 10,000 tons a metre blob which is the same as raising the gun itself to a height of 140 metres, or 458 feet. The energy of the shot fired by the France 90-ton mus would raise the gum itself to the beight of 121 metres, or 397 feet. So also the Armstrong eight of 121 metres, or 397 feet. So also the Armstrong un or 199 tons develops an energy sufficient to raiso hat gun to an elevation of 125 metres, or 410 feet, he power of modern artillery is well illustrated by the art that the shot files on its wn, with a force sufficient a raise the gun liself to an altitude equal to that of the lit cross on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral London, rupp himself lays calm to a power sufficient to make is steel breech-loader of seventy tons some at least fifty et alove the formost point. He who hath music in his soul but cannot

express it through lack of technical skill with instru-ments devised to stimulate the concord of sweet sounds, need no longer despair. Inventive genius has solved the problem without forcing him to be content with the monotonous hand-organ or the mechanical music-box. The automatic organ, as it is called, involves the necessity on the part of the player of using the feet upon the treadles, but the manipulation of the keys by the tingers is dispensed with by the peculiar process of having the music play itself. In place of ordinary notes printed upon a few pages the roll of music is yards in length and the notes are perforations varying in size and place according to the time and pitch. By an arrangement of wheels this rell is unwound and drawn over the openings above the reeds by the same motion of the pedals which forces the air through the latter; and as the perforations pass over the reeds the musical sounds are allowed to escape in harmony, just as they do when the keys are pressed in an ordinary organ. When the tune is played, an ingenious contrivance pernits the machinery to be reversed and the sheet of music to be removed in readiness for another perform music to be removed in readiness for another performance. It can then be readily removed and another put in its place. According to the scope of the instrument the style of the music performed may be varied from a "Stabal Mater" to airs from "Punatore." The cost of the rolls is only slightly in advance of ordinary sheet music; while a large sized instrument can be had for about the same as the cheapest ordinary parler organ. This invention is a realization of the fancy of music recled out by the yard. darm about the civilized heatnen than she has about

PUBLIC OPINION.

Talent, learning or eloquence can add nothing to the fame of David Davis. He will be handed down to posterity as the fat statesman, and will be remembered by his avoirdupois.—[New-Orleans Picayune, (Dem.)

The Democratic party can stand a great deal, but when the P:xon assassination is added to the record of the extra session and the revival of trade, it has rather more burdens than any one organization can hope to carry.—(Palladelphia Press (Rep.) On the Democratic side we will not attempt

to cast a horoscope, iest we faight flad that we are foreordained from the last Presidential election to ac-cept a candidate forced upon us by the stern necessities of the times, and under whose leadership we shall be led like lambs to the sinughter.—(Richmond State (Dem.) Let us dismiss the delusion that New-York is a bemocratic State or a Republican State. It belongs to neither party, but is a notly contested battle-ground where victory usually goes to the party which makes the squarest and most direct appear to the average good sense of the common people.—[Utica Observer (Dem.)

A FORMER SUPPORTER'S OPINION OF TILDEN.

From The Reston Herald (R.d.)

Mr. Tilden's vitality and skill as a politician

Mr. Tilden's vitality and skill as a politician are marvellous, if not admirable. He is cold and hatbraralyzed. There is no such tithe as magnetism obest airm. He has few friends. The personal political friends of 1876 are nearly all estranged from him. He makes no concessions to secure personal favors. He gives no man his full confidence. Yet he is the mest adroit politician in his State, and probably in his party, and the chances are that he will arain capture the nomination. As a candidate, though, he will not be so strong as he was in 1876. He has lost the confidence of a large class who voted for him then. His capital stock as a reterm candidate has been exhausted. He does not insure faith, to say nothing about entirelism. His only strength is the "Fraul" issue, and that has been effect by recent events. Tiden belongs to the past as much as though he were an Egyptian murmay four the desand years old.

BRISTOW FOR BLAINE.
From The Washington Correspondent of The Consistant Conmercial (Ind.)
I was conversing with a politicial and Con-

I was conversing with a politician and Congression of National reputation when he startised me by asking how I could explain the circumstance that all the old Bristow growd were in layor of Blaine for the candidate in 1880! I replied that I couldn't explain it, for in the first pince all the Bristow men of my acquaints more are for Sherman, and in the second pince! could not understand how the old bitterness could be so far forgotien as to make it possible for them to support or advocate the nomination of the man they so warmly opposed three years ago. "And yet," reaponded my frield, "it is a fact that Bristow is in favor of Blaine, and so are all of his immediate friends, such as Henderson, Buford Wisson and others, who were most internating associated